

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 29, 1895.



The circulation of The Times for
the week ending December 22, 1895,
was as follows:
Monday, Dec. 16, 35,329
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 35,183
Wednesday, Dec. 18, 35,054
Thursday, Dec. 19, 35,033
Friday, Dec. 20, 35,061
Saturday, Dec. 21, 35,063
Sunday, Dec. 22, 35,063
Total, 237,609

I solemnly swear that the above is
a correct statement of the daily cir-
culation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES
for the week ending December 22,
1895, and that all the copies were
actually sold or mailed for a valuable
consideration and delivered to bona
fide purchasers or subscribers; also,
that none of them were returned or
remain in the office undelivered.
J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1895.
ERNEST G. THOMAS, Notary Public.

KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

The Best Newspaper in Washington,
as is shown by this Comparison.
Friday The Times issued sixteen pages
to its many readers. The Post published
ten and the Star twelve pages, which ac-
counts to some extent for the popularity
of The Times over its slow moving con-
temporaries. The following table makes
a convincing comparison of the reading
matter published in yesterday's Washington
dailies and should be the means of adding a
large number of names to the swelling
subscription list of the people's popular
paper.

	COLUMNS OF NEWS.	
	Times	Star
Local news	35	25
National news	25	15
Foreign news	15	10
Miscellaneous	15	10
Total reading matter	90	60

It will be seen that The Times published
fifty-four and a half columns of read-
ing matter, exclusive of advertisements,
the Star printed thirty-three and the Post
gave its readers only thirty-two and one-
quarter. Also notice that in local
news The Times is far in the lead. In ad-
dition to this evident superiority of The
Times as a newspaper it gives its readers
the benefit of its news twice in the day
instead of only once, as does the Star and
Post. The morning, evening and Sunday
editions of The Times are delivered to any
address in the city for FIFTY CENTS A
MONTH, and they have become a neces-
sity to those who desire to keep up with
the times.

News From
The Evening Times.

If you miss any news in the morning
edition, look over the list below. What
you're looking for was printed twelve
hours ago in the evening edition.
Take both editions and you'll miss
nothing.

THEY MUST RECENT OR DIE—
How Christians Are Treated in Eastern
Turkey.

COURT BUSINESS BLACK—
Monitory Varied by the Sentencing of a
Woman.

FATALITY KICKED HIS WIFE—
Frenzied Philadelphia Stamp the Life
Out of Her.

BILTMORE HOUSE OPENED—
Family Party at George W. Vanderbilt's
Family Mansion.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS—
Official Programs of the White House
and Cabinet Events.

OCEAN CABLES IF WAR COMES—
Only One That Would Not Be Controlled
by Great Britain.

KING OTTO'S CRAZY PRANKS—
Little Bavaria's Monarch About to Be
Debauched.

HIGHWAY CASE VERDICT—
Counsel and Court Agree Upon the Form
of the Decision.

ABBOTT WILL REACH TOWN—
The English Fighter Expected in Town
This Afternoon.

CITIES THAT ARE PULLING—
At Least Nine Bidders for the Democratic
Convention.

DUNRAVEN HAD NO GUARD—
Walked to the Club House Without a
Detective Escort.

GEN. WILLIAMS ARRESTED—
Charged with False Pretenses and Swind-
ling in Baltimore.

MR. MEREDITH EXPLAINS—
Introduced the Columbia Road Improve-
ment Bill in Good Faith.

NOT CITIZENS OF THE CITY—
Saloonkeepers Who Have Only Taken
Out Their First Papers.

VOTES MELTING AWAY—
Bond Bill Will Pass by Only a Small
Margin.

TWENTY-THREE KILLED—
Baltimoreans Were Trampled to Death
in a Panic in a Theater.

ASSAULTED A BANANA MAN—
Hon. Benjamin Butterworth's Anger Re-
sulted in His Arrest.

ENGLISH CHANGE TONE—
Foreign Office Anxious to Aid the Ven-
ezuelan Commission.

JUST BEFORE THE VOTE—
Debate on the Bond Bill in the
House.

WILLIE DIED FROM SHOCK—
Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the
Burrhead Case.

Trusts Are Still Rampant.

In accordance with the request of the
Interstate Commerce Commission, At-
torney General Harmon has instructed the
United States district attorney in Southern
New York to institute proceedings to pre-
vent the railroad trust from carrying out
its articles of agreement. But it is
doubtful if anything further will be done
than to issue the order. Several months
ago Secretary Morton requested the At-
torney General to proceed against the
Beet Trust, and in obedience to the request
that official instructed his assistant at
Chicago to institute the necessary pro-
ceedings. The trust is still in control
of the markets. The ink with which
the instructions were written is rapidly
fading away; the page of the court record
on which the complaint was to be spread
is turning yellow with age, and a coating
of blue mold has gathered on the hopes
of the public.

It is useless to depend upon this admin-
istration to prosecute trusts. With the
two exceptions above referred to, no effort
has ever been made to enforce the anti-

trust law. Each day records either the
organization of a new trust or some ag-
gression of an old one, and nothing is being
done to stop their encroachments or to
prohibit their further formation. A few
years more of their oppressive growth
and not even the birds of the air will be
able to keep out of their clutches. It is
difficult now to eat or drink without paying
for the shams of commerce, and a
little while longer may give them control
of the whole we breathe.

But it is a pleasure to know that we have
a President who once wrote a platitudes
against the "communism of self." In
smoothly phrased words he showed the
injury trusts were doing, and like fools
that laugh at the spattering of a burning
candle, we found comfort in the wisdom
his language conveyed. Perhaps now
that this statesman leader has had his
patriotism aroused against the oppres-
sion of England, he may also find a way
to free the public of trusts. But it would
be safer not to put your trust in any
such hope.

This Time a Bond Issue Will Be Expensive.

There is much speculation as to the
probability of our being able to float the
new bond issue. It is reported that cer-
tain English capitalists are willing to take
a part of the loan, but if the Rothschilds
decline to assist it will be difficult to place
any considerable number of bonds in this
country. Several German bankers have
signified their willingness to subscribe to
a part of the amount, but the greater portion
of the \$100,000,000 of bonds which the
administration will authorize sold must be
disposed of in this country if sold at all.
If the issue now pending were of gold
instead of coin bonds there would be no
difficulty in selling almost any reasonable
amount at a lower rate of interest than
will now prevail. We could have saved
\$16,000,000 in interest had the last issue
been of gold bonds, but the silver element
in Congress refused to sanction such a
sale, and it was that refusal which will
to some extent operate against the proposed

issue. Capitalists in every country almost
to a man are opposed to the use of silver
as a factor in any monetary system, and
they dislike to purchase our bonds for fear
the silver element will some day obtain
control and change our financial system to
a silver basis.

There is sufficient gold in the United
States to supply any sum the administra-
tion may require, but the men who hold
it either prefer to keep it for speculative
purposes or to send the government
into borrowing at a high rate of inter-
est. There is precious little patriotism
among financiers. Glory of country is sel-
dom considered when brought into com-
parison with glare of gold. For that
reason the coming bond issue will not be
accepted freely unless placed with a syn-
dicate as a matter of speculation, and in
that event we may expect to sacrifice a
handsome bonus in the form of interest
money.

Lord Dunraven's Latest Fluke.

The suddenness with which Lord Dun-
raven closed the chapter of woe he has been
exposing to public view, and the expediency
with which he departed for England after
giving his testimony to the committee leads
to the impression that he has been indulg-
ing in another fluke. Not so yellow, pos-
sibly, as the one that caused him to with-
draw from the international yacht race, but
sufficiently tinged with "stage fright"
to make him wish he hadn't. His charges
against the owners of the Defender were
ridiculous from any standpoint, and they
must have been made more in a spirit of
bravado than from any other cause.

The report of the committee of inquiry
will doubtless disclose that the Defender
was not tampered with; that she was sailed
fairly under the rules of the regatta, and
that both her crew and crew have been
grossly maligned. Perhaps the report will

state the case in milder terms, but it will
emphatically deny Lord Dunraven's libel,
and brand him in courteous English with
the epithets used by Mr. Iselin, which, by
the way, were that he was a "liar and a
blackguard."

Should war be declared between the
United States and England a few such
officers as Lord Dunraven would be looked
upon as a special blessing by the soldiers of
our army. They would march their men
up the hill in bold array and then march them
down again to fight another day. They
would bluster and brag and look danger-
ously astute, but their fierceness would
end in a Dunraven fluke. But all Eng-
lishmen are not Dunravens any more
than all dogs are curs, and should there be
war it will not be fought on the lines of our
last international yacht race.

It Ought to Be a Felony.

No doubt the Commissioners' anxiety
respecting the carrying of concealed weap-
ons is fully justified by more or less
recent events, and the bill prepared by
Attorney Thomas is in the direction of
strengthening the law regulating the sale
of weapons of all kinds. It will unquestion-
ably act more as a deterrent to make
imprisonment the alternative penalty for
violating the provisions of the statute.
With all the precautions thrown about the
sale of dangerous weapons, however, it is
a question if the core of the evil is reached.
There is no doubt if a law were enacted
prohibiting the sale in the District alone
that there would be but little dimini-
shion in the number of weapons sold to
residents, because they could be obtained
from dealers in other cities. However ad-
visable or useful, therefore, may be the
law regulating the sale of dangerous weap-
ons, it does not strike at the root of the
evil, even though the dealer be threatened
with incarceration.

The most effective remedy against the
carrying of concealed weapons will be to
make the offense a felony instead of a
misdemeanor, and to make the penalty
both fine and imprisonment, the latter to
be not less than thirty days nor more
than twelve months. While this might not
have a deterrent effect upon the profes-
sional lawbreaker, it would undoubtedly re-
strain the sporting element and the hun-
dreds, perhaps thousands, of men who

make a practice of carrying concealed weap-
ons. In a civilized community there are
very few persons, other than the regularly
constituted guardians of the law, whose
business makes it desirable for them to
carry arms at night—none need them in the
day time—and these, if reputable citizens,
can obtain the necessary permission, upon
proper showing in open court, from the
police court judge.

Every man that carries a concealed
weapon, it matters not how peaceably he
may be otherwise inclined, is a menace
to the peace and good order of the com-
munity. The very fact that he carries a
pistol, a knife, or a slingshot, is prima
facie evidence that he intends to use it
if occasion offers. The worst of it is that
being in possession of the weapon, he will
sometimes court difficulties which other-
wise he would seek to avoid, and will be-
come the aggressor where under other
circumstances he would be on the de-
fensive, and, by running away, take his
chances of living to fight another day.
Again, there is the dangerous combination
of whisky and weapon. Give a drunken
man a pistol, and nine times out of ten
there will be mischief.

A well-behaved, orderly and sober man
has no need of a dangerous weapon, and
for his protection there ought to be severe
penalment for those who endanger his
life, limb, peace or comfort by making
walking arsenals of themselves.

Some Phases of Naturalization.

The refusal of a liquor license to an
applicant who was not a fully naturalized
citizen of the United States, directs at-
tention to the fact that there are a number
of persons resident in the United States
who enjoy all the benefits of its laws with-
out themselves assuming the duties and
obligations of citizenship. It is a singular
fact, but one easily susceptible of proof,
that there is quite a number of foreigners
employed in the different executive depart-
ments in this city who have never taken
the first step toward naturalization.
Some of these even do not hesitate to speak
slightingly of the government that enables
them to draw a salary, and to extol the
institutions of the country which, for
more or less urgent reasons, they left
years ago.

The foreign-born citizen of the United
States is placed by the Constitution upon
equal footing with the native in all re-
spects, save the election to the Presidency
or Vice Presidency. He enjoys the same
privileges and the same protection; he has
equal claim to all the preferences and all
the emoluments that may fall to the share
of the man born on the soil of the republic.
Wherever he goes the same power protects
him that shields the native. It is proper
that this should be so, for the assumption
of the duties of a citizen entitles him to all
that. But by the inverse reasoning, the un-
naturalized foreigner should not be per-
mitted to enjoy these privileges, especially

when he has rendered the State no service
that would give him a claim to considera-
tion.

While it is no more than right, therefore,
that officers under the government should
be held only by its citizens, it is no less
desirable that the greatest care should
be exercised in the naturalization of
foreigners. There is considerable looseness
in the methods and requirements relat-
ing to the process of naturalization.

One rule, and a stringent one at that,
ought to apply in every case. It is an
open question whether the period of ante-
naturalization residence in the country
should not be extended beyond the present
term of five years. One thing is quite
certain and that is that a very large pro-
portion of naturalized foreigners fall
utterly to appreciate the dignity, the re-
sponsibilities, and the duties of American
citizenship, and for that reason they are,
in their collective capacity, rather a dis-
advantage than an advantage to the
body politic. This is said with the fullest
possible recognition, of course, of the
thousands, aye millions, of naturalized
citizens who are an honor and a source
of strength to the state.

The whole subject of naturalization is
one of such grave importance in its im-
mediate consequences that our ablest states-
men cannot give it their consideration too
soon or too thoroughly.

Another Phase of the

There may be truth in the statement that
Great Britain proposes to settle the
Venezuelan controversy by granting a
charter to a company of capitalists to
operate the disputed territory. It is
claimed that such an association stands
ready to give the necessary financial
guaranty to develop the mineral and
other resources of the country, and the
British colonial office sees no reason why
the company should not be chartered.

Such a policy would put an end to ar-
bitration, and practically render the
work of the Venezuelan commission un-
necessary. The object of the United
States in making the inquiry was to as-
certain the justice of Great Britain's

Venezuelan Mystery.

claim, and if possible to bring about an
adjustment of the boundary line without
recourse to violence. But the granting of
a charter by England to an independent
company would be equivalent to taking
possession of the territory, and if this
country does anything more in behalf of
Venezuela it must be to enforce the
declaration of President Cleveland in his
Venezuelan message.

The discussion of this controversy is
assuming the form of political know-noth-
ingness. Therefore, it is not safe to believe
anything that is published, much less to
give a moment's thought to the many
rumors afloat.

Cripple Creek and Its Craze.

There is a good deal of gold in the Cripple
Creek region, no doubt. The output may, in
time, reach such proportions as to convert
the blundering predictions of the people of
the Centennial State into the most pro-
nounced monomania. For the present,
however, the realization of enormous wealth
by the prospectors is not as promising as
the harum-scarum transactions of the mining
stock exchange of Cripple Creek and Denver
might lead the casual observer to suppose.
For the present there are a few fairly good
mines, and these are made to serve as the
basis of all the wild stock speculations, in
which already fortunes have been won and
lost. It is the most reckless sort of gambling.
Given a few acres of ground and a half
dozen stakes driven around them and all

is furnished that is necessary for a million
or two shares of mining stock. These are
thrown upon the market and make the
bait at which the fool or the gambler
nibbles with more or less eagerness. They
are "listed" at all figures from one cent
up on a dollar share to as high as thirty-
five cents, the last-named figure, however,
being exceptionally high. The best thing
about these shares is that they give fairly
well-paid employment to a number of good
printers and keep the paper mills going.
If any one should suffer with an un-
governable desire to invest in Cripple
Creek gold mine shares, he would do well
to follow the advice given by the old lady
on the subject of matrimony: "Don't."

Honeycombed With Corruption.

The investigation of the municipal affairs
of Philadelphia has brought to light a con-
dition of things almost, if not quite as bad
as that exposed by the Lexow committee
in New York. Not quite so much of the dis-
closures has reached the general public,
perhaps, because the people took more in-
terest in the corruption of Democratic Tam-
many-ruled Gotham than in the rotten-
ness of the Republican, ring-ruled Quaker
City. What makes the Philadelphia exposé
peculiarly noteworthy is that it is cre-
ated by a Republican Legislature, at the
behest of Boss Quay against the most
stoutly Republican city in the State.

All sorts of crookedness has been brought
to light. Police-men guaranteed "protec-
tion" to all sorts of dives and permitted
favored saloonkeepers to sell on Sundays
and after closing hours; speakeasies flour-
ished for a considerable number of years
upon those places that did not "pop up,"
and now and then notorious dives and
gambling halls were raided, but not until

due notice had been sent the proprietors
and all evidences of lawbreaking had been
carefully removed. No corporation could
hope to obtain any favors from the city
councils or the city officials without pay-
ing for them, and like the old Tammany
holders, they voted for the fellow that
paid them best. "Bribe" ruled every-
thing, and a fact of peculiar interest in
the District of Columbia just now is that
the trolley combine which controls the
Quaker City and seeks to gain a foot-
hold here, paid liberally for all its fran-
chises.

Washington's municipal affairs, let us
hope, are not honeycombed with corruption,
as were those of New York and Philadelphia,
but even here there are things that look
queer, to say the least. For instance,
why are not the speakeasies dives south of
Pennsylvania avenue broken up by the
police? They have the power to do so—
or ought to have.

Shipbuilding in the South.

The award of the construction of two
battleships to the Newport News Ship-
building and Dry Dock Company is note-
worthy as indicating the remarkable pro-
gress the South has made in the industrial
arts in the comparatively short period since
the war. While it is true that the great
ship yards at Newport News are the work
of the leading spirit of a railway corpora-
tion which was not of Southern origin,
yet its connections and affiliations at the
present time are distinctly Southern, and
it constitutes one of the most notable in-
dustries of the Old Dominion.

Of course, there are other shipyards in
the Southern States of more or less im-
portance, but only one, at Algiers, La., with
facilities adequate to the construction of
modern battleships. The present achieve-
ment of the Newport News company was
hardly counted among the possibilities
by its managers when the plant was ex-
tablished. It was called into existence,
in fact, by the acceptance of a bid for a
commerce steamer, and to the ac-
ceptance of its bid for the two battleships

may be but the signal for further develop-
ment, which will place it in the very front
of the great shipbuilding establishments of
the country.

There is little doubt but that the success
of the Virginia company will stimulate this
sort of enterprise in the South, which it
is specially favored by nature in this
respect by reason of a mild climate that
makes it possible to work nearly all the
year around. Wilmington, Beaufort, Port
Royal, Pensacola, Mobile, Galveston, and
other points not yet as well known as these
cities, contain the possibilities of great es-
tablishments like that at Newport News.
They may not all get shipyards where big
men-of-war can be constructed, but they
may foster establishments where small
cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats can
be built, and the merchant marine en-
larged.

The Southern people are quick to take
advantage of opportunities when these are
presented to them. Here is one that they
are not likely to permit to go by.

DUNRAVEN STOLE AWAY

Continued From First Page.

and positive statements were made by Mr.
Iselin, Mr. Herreshoff, and Capt. Haff
that no tampering with ballast took place.
The proceedings today opened with an
argument between Jos. H. Chastain, counsel
for the Defender, and Mr. Alsquith, Lord
Dunraven's counsel, as to the admissibility
of a portion of the evidence offered in sup-
port of the charges.

After this Lord Dunraven was recalled
for a few minutes to make clear one or two
points in the testimony offered yesterday.
He was followed by Nat Herreshoff, the
builder and designer of the Defender,
who said that any such changes of ballast
as was charged would handicap rather
than aid the yacht. He said she had
been found to be stiff enough for any
weather, and the addition of ballast would
only retard her.

He also stated that only three tons
of movable ballast had been provided
and that it would require at least fourteen
tons to sink the boat four inches beyond
her measured water line. After Mr.
Alsquith had made Mr. Herreshoff go over
his statements several times and had failed
to tangle him up, Mr. Chastain, in turn,
the managing member of the Defender
syndicate, took the stand.

He told in answer to Mr. Chastain's ques-
tions just what was done on the Defen-
der on the Friday night preceding the
first race and the following night. He
declared with some feeling that no ballast
had been added after the official meas-
urements had been taken, and that of
course none had been removed before the
re-measurement.

His testimony was direct and convincing.
He said that it was absolutely impossible
for the alleged changes in ballast to have
taken place without his knowledge; that
he certainly would have known if the
Defender was four inches deeper in the
water on the day of the first race than
she had been on the previous day, and
that the quantity of lead necessary to
make such a change could not be stowed
so as to escape his observation.

Mr. Alsquith gave him a severe cross-
examination, and Mr. Iselin became quite
hot under the questions that were asked
by the English barrister. He was inclined
to resent the inference to be drawn from
the questions, and Mr. Alsquith had a
difficult task to obtain direct answers.

At 12:40 o'clock recess was taken for
luncheon.
At 2 p. m. the hearing was resumed
with Mr. Iselin still in the witness chair.
He was followed by Capt. Hank Haff, who
testified positively that there was no ad-
dition of ballast and no increase of the
water line. He stuck to that in spite of
all the subtleties of Mr. Alsquith's cross-
examination, and corroborated the testi-
mony of Mr. Iselin as to the work on the
Defender before and after the first race.
It was nearly 6 o'clock before Mr.
Alsquith finished with Capt. Haff, and it
was concluded to adjourn the hearing
till 10 a. m. on Monday.

It is said that Mr. David Henderson, who
was Lord Dunraven's representative on
the Defender, declined to testify for
business reasons.

HOUSE WILL TAKE A REST.

Day-to-Day Recesses Will Be Had
Through the Week.

The members of the House, at least,
will have an opportunity to enjoy the
quietude of the country and to spend their
families on New Year's Day, as a species
of natural compensation for having been
deprived of that privilege by the arrange-
ment of the Republican leaders have found it
necessary to pledge a short vacation in
order to more easily hold a quorum and
many members had their arrangements
perfected for leaving the city last night.
A corporal's guard of those living here
will meet every three days and adjourn
to comply with the constitutional require-
ment.

The Senate, in the meantime, will con-
sider the revenue and bond bills, or pursue
a similar course of three days adjournment,
as they may elect.

At the conclusion of business yesterday
in the House, Mr. Dingley stated that a
general understanding had been reached
by which no business would be transacted
next week, so that members who so desired
could spend New Year's at home. Three-
day adjournments would be taken and
business resumed on Monday, January 6.
In pursuance of this understanding, the
House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned until
Tuesday.

What retribution! Perhaps it was the
Horr-Harvey debate that brought about the
present financial crisis.

On his return to England Dunraven took
with him all he brought to this country—
his valet, his carpet-bag and his con-
science.

As might be expected, the bifurcated idiot
who shouted fire and caused the Baltimore
theater catastrophe, escaped without injury.

If we are to believe preachers and
politicians, both haves and Congress are
paved with good intentions.

Whenever Dunraven wants to take an
other ocean voyage he will find a course
due north to be warm compared to a trip
to this country.

It is evident that Mr. Harrison had been
confering with prominent Indiana Repub-
licans when he announced that it would
be better to have some other than his own
State present his name for the Presidential
nomination.

The headquarters of Gen. Campos is still
in the saddle.

FOR PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

Lotus and Savage Clubs Exchange
Greetings.

New York, Dec. 28.—The following cable
correspondence passed between the Lotus
Club of London and the Lotus Club of this
city:

"London, Dec. 28, 1895.—To Lotus Club,
New York: The members of the Lotus
Club, at a house dinner assembly, send
hearty greetings to the members of the
Lotus Club. A bright New Year to you
and peace and good will between the Anglo-
Saxon races."

"New York, Dec. 28, 1895.—To Savage
Club, London: The members of the Lotus
Club, heartily reciprocate your kind senti-
ments. Best wishes for the prosperity of
the Savage Club and its members. Peace
and happiness to England and its people."
Ashville, N. C., Dec. 28.—Miss Frances
E. Willard, president of the World's W. C. T. U. and president British Women's
Temperance Association, the following ca-
blegram relating to the perils of war
growing out of the Venezuela complications:

"We join our prayers and influence to
yours, to avoid the greatest calamity pos-
sible to the world and between nations
in whose history is involved the highest hopes
of humanity. God grant that we may stand
united to fight oppression everywhere."

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Secretary of a Building Association
Shy \$20,000.

New Orleans, Dec. 28.—It is said that
Joseph L. Spurr, well known in connection
with prize fights at the Olympic Club, and
who was secretary of the Third District
Building Association for several years, has
become involved in his accounts in an
amount estimated from ten to twenty thou-
sand dollars.

The matter was taken up by the board of
directors, which immediately demanded Mr.
Spurr's resignation. An expert accountant
is now engaged on an examination of the
books. Wherever the above amounts are
it will be made good, and it is understood
no criminal proceedings will be instituted.
Mr. Spurr is one of the best known men
in New Orleans, and for a long time was
one of the leading lights of the Olympic
Club.

The Spanish cable is enjoying a much
needed rest, and the Spanish soldiers will
follow suit